

<b>Formula</b>	<b>Description</b>
=IF(C31>140, "HIGH", "OK")	Logical functions can also be performed as represented by the IF statement which results in a conditional response based upon the data in the identified cell. In this example, if the contents of C31 is greater than 140, then HIGH is displayed, otherwise OK is displayed.

## Operator types

You can use the following operator types in Calc: arithmetic, comparative, text, and reference.

### Arithmetic operators

The addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division operators return numerical results. The negation and percent operators identify a characteristic of the number found in the cell, for example -37. The example for exponentiation illustrates how to enter a number that is being multiplied by itself a certain number of times, for example  $2^3 = 2*2*2$ .

Table 6: Arithmetic operators

<b>Operator</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Example</b>
+ (Plus)	Addition	=1+1
- (Minus)	Subtraction	=2-1
- (Minus)	Negation	-5
* (Asterisk)	Multiplication	=2*2
/ (Slash)	Division	=10/5
% (Percent)	Percent	15%
^ (Caret)	Exponentiation	=2^3

### Comparative operators

Comparative operators are found in formulas that use the IF function and return either a true or false answer; for example, =IF(B6>G12, 127, 0) which, loosely translated, means if the contents of cell B6 are greater than the contents of cell G12, then return the number 127, otherwise return the number 0.

A direct answer of TRUE or FALSE can be obtained by entering a formula such as =B6>B12. If the numbers found in the referenced cells are accurately represented, the answer TRUE is returned, otherwise FALSE is returned.

Table 7: Comparative operators

<b>Operator</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Example</b>
=	Equal	A1=B1
>	Greater than	A1>B1
<	Less than	A1<B1
>=	Greater than or equal to	A1>=B1
<=	Less than or equal to	A1<=B1
<>	Inequality	A1<>B1